Leishmaniasis in Albania

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Background: Different aspects of Leishmaniasis in Albania has been described in different research papers. Leishmaniasis is mandatory notified near public health services. From 1960-2001 an average of 80 cases per year has been describbed in the literature. Also other studies of vectors as well as stuies of seroprevalence in dogs has been performed recently. Data from echological survey, reservoirs and vectors were analysed in different geografical areas.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of cases admitted in district and tertiary care hospitals from 1997-2008

Also such analysis has inlcuded confirmed Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) cases notified to the the national surveyance center

VL cases were reported from 35 out 36 districts, characterised by different levels of morbidity. Mortality and co infection data were also analysed.

ELISA and IFAT were use dfor diagnosis.

Results: A total of 1439 cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis cases were analysed. The incidence rate ranked from 3.4 - 4.3 cases/10000 population.

About 89% percent of the disctricts are infected with VL. The most affected areas are: Shkodra 1.4, Lezha 1.6, Berat, 1.1, Elbasan 0.7, Tirana 0.3 and. Vlora 0.4cases/10.000population.

A high proportion of cases occurred among infantile population: especially children below 5 years, and 79.6% below 10 years of age.

P.neglectus and P. papatasi are the common while P.tobi is concntrated only in one grographic area.

The seroprevalence in 340 dogs collected from 7 regions show a rate of 5.8%.

Conclusion: VL in Albania represents a serious health problem. Paedriatic cases are exceeding 80%. It is present all over the country. A control program needs to be established.

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34.030

Prevalence of HPAI in live-bird markets in the Jabodatabek region of west Java, Indonesia in 2009

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Background: Outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) due to H5N1 began in October 2003 and have affected poultry in 31 of 33 provinces in Indonesia. Very little is known about the HPAI in commercial poultry. The objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of HPAI due to H5 avian influenza viruses in live-bird markets that trade in commercial poultry located in the greater Jakarta metropolitan area on Java Island, Indonesia. Secondary objectives were to identify geographic origin

Methods: Pooled environmental swabs were taken from a random sample of live-bird markets in 12 districts and subjected to H5 testing over a period of six months to determine the presence of HPAI. Data on type of birds as well as origin of birds were gathered in order to assess risk associated with HPAI infection in markets.

Results: Our results show that markets were continuously infected with HPAI, with 33.3% of market samples testing positive over the study period. HPAI infection was concentrated in markets in the northeast and central regions of the study area where more than 60% of markets tested positive.

Conclusion: HPAI due to H5 avian influenza appears to be widespread within markets and concentrated in the northeast and central areas of the study region. Knowledge about marketlevel prevalence in each district provides indication of the level of HPAI circulating within the commercial poultry industry, information that is currently not available from other sources.

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Ancylostoma spp. on beaches of Elota, Sinaloa, México

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Background: Eggs and larvaes of *Ancylostoma spp.* can disseminated in the soil of public areas, and resist to adverse environment conditions, capable of surviving for many months. Humans and pets can infect that have contact with contaminated soil of parks and sand of beaches. Ancylostomiasis can be a zoonotic infection with hookworm species that do not use humans as a definitive host, the most common being *A. braziliense* and *A. caninum*. The normal definitive hosts for these species are dogs and cats; humans may also become infected when filariform larvae penetrate the skin With most species, the larvae cannot mature further in the human host, and migrate aimlessly within the epidermis, causing cutaneous larva migrans (also known as creeping eruption), sometimes as much as several centimeters a day. Some larvae may persist in deeper tissue after finishing their skin migration. Occasionally *A. caninum* larvae may migrate to the human intestine, causing eosinophilic enteritis. *Ancylostoma caninum* larvae have also been implicated as a cause of diffuse unilateral subacute neuroretinitis. The objective was determine the presence of *Ancylostoma spp in sand of beaches of Elota municipality of Sinaloa, México*.

Methods: The composite samples of sand of three beaches, were determined for representative samples described by the technique of Thrusfield (2005) was used: n = [t*SD/L]2. Where n = sample size, t = value of the normal distribution (Student t) for a 95% confidence level (t = 1.96), L=accepted error or precision (5%), and SD=weighted disease prevalence (%); the total of composite sample of sand determined by the double W samplings was 225, took surface moist sand scraping of 100 grams of sand for each sample